

LOS

There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own possessions.

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*
2. Seignior; domain.

How can those grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them?

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*
3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.

I assure your *lordship*,
The extreme honour of it almost turn'd me
To air, when first I heard it. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dry.*
4. Titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE, *n. f.* [from *lepan*, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not journey with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war.
Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and turbulent!

For understanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore*! but in subjection now
To sensual appetite. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

The subtle fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milt.*
Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more

Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore.* *Pope.*
LORE, [*leapan*, Saxon.] Lost; destroyed.

LOREL, *n. f.* [from *leapan*, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel.
Obsolete.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd *lorell*
Of heaven to decem fo:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To LORICATE, *v. a.* To plate over.
Nature hath *loricated*, or plaited over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Roy.*

LO'RIMER, *n. f.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridlecutter.

LO'RINER, *n. f.* A kind of bird.

LORN, pret. pass. of *lorian*, Saxon.] Forfaken; lost.

Who after that he had fair *Una lorn*,

Through light misdeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To LOSE, *v. a.* [*leapan*, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win.

The lightest of couriers ran;
They rush'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To be deprived of.

He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof,
ever after used a hand of iron. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife

The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*

3. To suffer deprivation of.

The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority;
but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Ecclesi. x. 21.*

If salt have *lost* his favour, wherewith shall it be salted?

Matt. v. 13.

4. To possess no longer; contrary to keep.

They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give;

The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost.* *Dryden.*

We should never quite *lose* sight of the country, though we are sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it.

Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.

5. To have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found, or had again.

But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed

For you my bowl shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyssey.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to all shame,

they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.

I will go *lose* myself,

And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and consulted variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap, wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion. *Temple.*

LOT

8. To kill; to destroy.

9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

10. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.

These sharp encounters, where always many more men are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To LOSE, *v. n.*
1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her
loses discount'nan'd, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE, *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation.

Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loseable* by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL, *n. f.* [from *lozan*, to perish.] A scoundrel; a forry worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.

Such *lorels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

A *lorel* wand'ring by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did assay

His bair breast. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
And *lorels* lifted high, where I did look,
I mean to turn the next leaf of the book. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Be not with work of *lorels* wilt defamed,
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Hubbard's Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whose *lorels* by *lorels* doth shew
More here then is needful to tell. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

And, *lorel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

LO'SER, *n. f.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his possession or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *losers* let it sympathize,
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shakespeare.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that answers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Taylor's holy Living.*

Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. *South's Sermons.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief. *Dryden.*

LOSS, *n. f.* [from *lose*.]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker, b. v.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss*. *Ecclesi.*

The statement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss*. *Locke.*

2. Miss.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?
—No other harm but *loss* of such a lord. *Shakespeare.*

—The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms.

3. Deprivation.

Her fellow ships from far her *loss* descri'd;
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. *Dryden.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle.

Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend. *South's Sermons.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close with. *Baker's Refl. on Learning.*

6. Useless application.

It would be *loss* of time to explain any farther our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Addison.*

LOST, *participle adj.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.

In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coat,
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost.* *Pope's Odyssey.*

LOST, *n. f.* [*laust*, Gothic; *plor*, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.

Kala at length concluded my ling'ring *lot*;
Disdain me not, although I be not fair, *Who*

LOV

Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep which never fun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney, b. i.*

Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we *lose* what we have already. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.

Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-goat. *Lev. xvi. 8.*

Their talks in equal portions the divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger.

3. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks.
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shakespeare.*

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by *lot*: as, what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay *lot* and *lot*.

LOVE, *n. f.* [*lot*, Latin.] See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *love* tree are like those of the nettle; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose, containing many short stamens in the bottom: the fruit, which is a roundish berry, grows single in the bottom of its leaves.

The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

LOTOS, *n. f.* [Latin.] See LOTOS.

LOTO, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LOTTION, *n. f.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with; from *lavo*, to wash.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two potions of hellebore macerated in two cytolæ of water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LOTTERY, *n. f.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance; a fortige; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which *lots* are drawn for prizes.

Let high-sighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The *lottery* that he had devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Every warrior may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a kind of *lottery* for their work. *South's Sermons.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her slave, oppress,
Still various and unconstant still,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

LOVAGE, *n. f.* [*levisticum*, Latin.]

The *loves* of the *loving* leaves are cut about their borders like those of parsley; the flower consists, for the most part, of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; each of these flowers are succeeded by two oblong, gibbous, furrowed seeds, which on one side have a leafy border. This plant is often used in medicine. *Miller.*

LOUD, *adj.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

Contenting on the Lesbian shore,
His proofs Philomelides confest'd,
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor blest'd. *Pope.*

The numbers soft and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now louder, and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is loud and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house. *Prov. vii. 11.*

LOUDLY, *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, loudly disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LOUDEST, *n. f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furfulness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have fallen out into complaint or loudness. *South's Sermons.*

To LOVE, *v. a.* [*lupan*, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep which never fun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney, b. i.*

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